

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which, however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality, which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in granting laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing.

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SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. MONDAY, MAY 9, 1831.

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TERMS.—The terms of the Western Carolinian will be hereafter as follows:—Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editors, until all dues are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and 25 cents each week thereafter. For longer periods, and for other particulars, see the advertisement in the first number. No notice will be given on all letters addressed to the Editors, or they may not be attended to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Winchester, (Va.) March 24.

One day last week a southerner alighted at one of our taverns, signifying his intention of remaining a day or two. Our citizens are not apt to be inquisitive; but there was something in the appearance and manner of the stranger that excited their curiosity; and the question of "Who is he—where did he come from?" was asked in whispers, but without receiving any answer. Various were the conjectures that were formed; though to the right one not the slightest clue was afforded by the mysterious guest. Curiosity had thus reached the highest point of endurance, when the stranger, without having previously asked to be directed, was observed to walk over to the house of a lady who had been left a widow about two years previous. He introduced himself as an acquaintance of some of her connections in Carolina, who had desired him in his passage to the North, to call on her, and leave their respects. He talked of the South,—of rice and cotton,—of the different plantations in Carolina,—and incidentally asked if the lady had not a small interest in a plantation there which formerly belonged to her husband. She replied that she had; but that she had almost forgotten it, having never expected to receive any thing there from. "Perhaps you would be glad to sell it?" carelessly observed the stranger. O yes, very willingly," replied the lady, "if I could meet with any person who would buy it." "That might be very difficult," said the southerner; "yet, as the plantation joins my own, I suppose it would suit me as well to buy it as any other person. What will you take for it?" "Indeed, I have never thought about it," replied the lady; "and don't know what it's worth. I suppose a few hundred dollars." The stranger nodded assent,—said he had thought something of making her an offer; and was willing to give her \$300. The lady replied that the offer was no doubt liberal, but that she was not prepared to close with it without first consulting with some of her friends, and perhaps some legal adviser. This step, the stranger saw might prove fatal to his schemes. He accordingly began to manifest some anxiety, and instantly rose in his offer to \$500. The lady still desiring delay, he advanced to \$800. On condition that the bargain should be immediately closed. This overcame her scruples, and she signified her willingness to accede, remarking that she would instantly send for an attorney to draw up the conveyance. The attorney came, and being apprised of what had passed, contrived to signify to the lady the policy of deferring the ratification of the bargain until some further information could be had. Much to the mortification of the southerner, the lady announced this to be her determination, and he was invited to call again the day following.—Luckily information was obtained the same afternoon from a gentleman from Carolina, (a member of Judge Tucker's law class,) who declared the estate to be worth \$30,000, of which the widow's dower (the part now sought to be purchased) was worth between 3 and \$4000. The cunning stranger, finding himself thwarted, set out on his journey homeward, instead of proceeding to the North, not a little chagrined at the ill-success of his speculation, and the sudden demolition of all his air-built castles.

PETER THE HERMIT.

The annexed particulars of the early life of "Peter the Hermit," the great promoter of the Crusades, are from the 36th number of the Edinburgh Literary Gazette. While the minds of men were kept in a state of the most feverish irritation, by tidings daily brought from the East respecting the barbarous tyranny of the Saracens, a thoughtful and austere recluse was meditating upon them with the fervency of an excited, but strong and daring

mind. In a solitary retreat, in the most unfrequented part of the south of France, Peter the Hermit had sought a refuge, both from his own sorrows, and from the vices and calamities of the world. Prayer and contemplation offered him the solace which he had not been able to discover in any other occupation and his restless and afflicted spirit soon buried its sufferings in constant and impassioned devotion.

The origin of this singular man has not been undisputed. The most probable account is, that he was descended from a family of noble rank; that he was born at Amiens, and derived his title of Hermit from Regnaud l'Hermite, his father, who enjoyed an estate which conferred that name upon the possessor. The first years of his life were spent in the pursuit of learning; and he not only studied in the most celebrated of the Italian academies, but passed over into Greece, in order to enjoy the advantages which that country still offered the inquirer. Having completed his education, and shown the most admirable capacity for learning, he was received into the house of his relative, the Bishop of Paris, who regarded him with parental affection, and promised to reward his industry and talents with the best preferments of the church. But the mind of Peter who was too active to allow of his remaining contented with the retired life to which that prelate wished to devote him; and he requested permission to give up his prospects of ecclesiastical honors for those of a military career. It was a considerable time before his desire was assented to; but at length, seeing his resolution remained unaltered, the Bishop was obliged to allow his departure, and he sent him to his brother, Eustache, Count of Boulogne. That nobleman immediately perceived the value and extent of his accomplishments, and made him tutor to his sons; in which capacity he devoted a large portion of his time to martial exercise, and at last became entirely engaged in the duties of his new profession. A war with Flanders afforded him many opportunities of distinguishing himself, and obtaining the notice of his superiors in arms; but an unfortunate accident exposed him too closely to the enemy, and he was taken prisoner.

While suffering under the restraint and privations of captivity, his thoughts began to be employed on subjects more in unison with the natural tone of his mind than those which had lately occupied it. The glowing dreams of military renown gave place to solemn reflections on the condition of his soul; and the stirring impulses of courage, and the love of adventure, were lost in the stronger and more passionate feelings of devotion. But shortly after the above events had occurred, Peter resigned his hopes of advancement, either as a priest or a soldier, to the desire of domestic retirement and married. His happiness in this state appears to have been complete. In his beloved Beatrice he found an object on whom his heart could pour out all its tenderness; and the peace and privacy of his home enabled him to nurture, undisturbed, the holy sentiment which had cheered him in his captivity. But as if he was to be prepared for the work he had to perform, by many sufferings as well as changes, after he had for three years enjoyed this felicity he lost his Beatrice, and with her, vanished all his hopes and enjoyments.

No longer able to endure a world in which he now seemed to have no right to happiness, he immediately determined on burying himself altogether in solitude. The three children, therefore, which had been born to him, he sent to his relations to be educated and provided for; and then, after devoting himself to God, by taking the vows of priesthood, he retired to an obscure and solitary habitation, in which he resided till his active mind again roused him to exertion.

Peter submitted in his lonely dwelling to the hardships which had distinguished the lives of the ancient Anchorites, and passed his time in the exercise of the most rigid devotion. But this was not sufficient to complete the holiness of his character. The strictest fasting, the severest labors, the most watchful and unceasing prayers, could not avail to satisfy the conscience while some stronger manifestation of faithfulness remained to be given; and a pilgrimage was, in the eyes of the world at that period, the most powerful of all evidences that a pretension to sanctity was not unfounded. The hermit's own inclination was in close alliance with this opinion; his natural activity and love of strong excitement gave him additional reasons for undertaking an enterprise to which his conscience had already irresistibly urged him; and he therefore set forth, full of religious fervor and devout anticipations, for the sepulchre of the Savior.

Breach of Promise of Marriage.

The case of Rebecca Hoffman vs. Rev. George Heim, for breach of the marriage promise, was tried last week, and a verdict given for \$490 in favour of the plaintiff.—New Berlin Times.

[A very interesting suit once took place in the city of Gotham, between two persons of colour. Dinah, a lovely bondswoman of twenty-five, whose eyes, lips, shape, and gait, outcaricatured the finest productions of Imber's pencil, brought a suit for breach of promise against Pompey, and the damages were laid at twenty-five dollars and fifty cents. It appeared in evidence, that Dinah was chamber-maid to an Alderman, and Pompey was a waiter to one of the leaders of society; therefore the contending parties were of high standing in "society." It further appeared in evidence, that Pompey had paid his addresses to Miss Dinah for three weeks—that he had whispered his tale of love, in accents soft and bland, had moreover given her, in testimony of his truth, a pearly ring, set with a valuable chrysol; but suddenly, without cause of provocation, but with malice and equivocation, the dark Lothario had impudently and inhumanely deserted the lovely Dinah, and joined himself in wedlock to Rosa, after a courtship of two hours. The jury after having "been out" for two days and nine hours returned with a verdict in favour of the aggrieved and disconsolate plaintiff of six dollars and three cents, with cost.] N. Y. Mer. Bdo.

FROM THE JACKSON (TENNESSEE) STATESMAN.

Col. Crockett's Circular has been received; he has come out "horse, foot and dragoon," against Gen. Jackson's Administration. He sails under an open flag, although he has had a powerful influence, yet it is not believed he can put the Jackson party down in this district. The election next August, however, will decide that point.

We, some time ago, received the following communication from a correspondent, anticipating his change of politics, but not believing that the Colonel had actually gone over to the enemy, we forebore its publication. GOING! GOING! GONE!

Strayed or stolen from the Jackson ranks, a certain Member of Congress from the Western District, named DAVID CROCKETT. Davy is upwards of six feet high, erect in his posture, and has a nose extremely red after taking some spirits. He possesses vast bodily powers; great activity, and can leap the Ohio, wade the Mississippi, and carry one steam and two flat boats upon his back. He can vault across a streak of lightning, ride it down a honey locust; grease his heels, skate down a rainbow, and whip his weight in wild cats and panthers. Davy took the bounty in the Western District, enlisted in the Jackson ranks and performed prodiges of valour, in divers engagements, between the Jacksonites and the Adams boys. He defeated and put to flight the celebrated John C. Wright, by comparing him to a Monkey, with spectacles on. He demolished the Little Prince, by telling him that the people in Western District danced all their toe nails off, at Saturday night frolics; and grinned a panther to death at Washington city (as he says.)

From the above description, it is presumed he will be known. Some twelve or eighteen months ago, it was observed that certain uncircumcised Politicians, to wit: Webster, Barton, and Chilton, who are famous for their political thieftiveness, were hovering round upon the outskirts of the Jackson ranks, in order as it was supposed to pilfer whatever they could lay their hands upon, and steal, take and carry away the aforesaid Davy.

Whether they have succeeded in the felony, or whether Davy strayed away of his own accord, is yet unknown. The last that has been heard of him, he was riding towards Yankee land, upon a broken down poney, which he called OCCUPANT. Occupant is a noble little fellow; he has made some daring plunges, and would [if he had been well kept] performed several journies to Congress; but this darling

animal has been fed upon hopes and promises, until he is getting lean and gaunt, for the want of more substantial food, for it seems he can get nothing out of Uncle Sam's crib.

Whoever will bring the said Davy back, chaste and sound, to the Jackson ranks, shall be entitled to receive a reward therefor fifty copies of Hull's surrender to the British, at Detroit; fifty copies of Governor Strong's proclamation, forbidding the Militia of Massachusetts to fight for their country; twenty five copies of the proceedings of the Hartford convention, and by way of good measure, I will throw in a few copies of the Harisburg letter Coffin Handbills. And if the taker up will bring little Occupant; he shall, in addition to the above, receive one hundred newly manufactured blue-lights.

The Jackson Editors throughout the Union, are requested to give this an insertion, and send their accounts to Amos Kendall, who is authorized to pay them out of the funds of Tobias Watkins filched from the Government. WESTERN DISTRICT.

Extracts from SAMBO'S Sermon.

Brederen Bleever! You Semble dis nite to har de word, and hab it splain-ed and monstated to you; yes, I tend for splain it, clear as de lite ob de lib-in da. We is all sinners har below—its fac, my brederen; and I tell you how it cum. You see, my frens,

Adam was de fus man
Ebe was de toddler;
Cane was a wicked man,
Case he kill his broder.

Adam and Ebe was both brack men, and so was Cane and Abel. Now I souse it seem to strike your under-standin, how de fus white man cum. Why I let you no. Do you see, wen Cane kill he broder, de massa cum and say—'Cane, whar your broder Abel? Cane say—'I don't no massa. But de nigger no'd all de time. massa now git mad, cum gin; peak mity sharp dis time. "Cane, whar your broder Abel, you nigger." Cane now git friten, and he turn Wile; and dis is de way de fus wite man cum pon dis yerth! and if it hadn't deen fur dat pleggy nigger Cane, we'd never been tubled wid dese sassy wites, pon de face ob dis circumdilar globe. Now sing de forty-lebenth him tikler meter.

OLD JOE'S SECOND THOUGHTS.

He thinks, that when an idle fellow is running to the stores for credit, that he is setting a trap for himself, and putting his fingers in too; and that it will most surely spring one of these days, and take him unawares.

He thinks when he sees an obstinate churl running heedlessly into law suits, and spending dollar after dollar to cheat a neighbour, instead of settling the matter peaceably at home; that he is preparing a trap for himself that will spring before he thinks of it.

He thinks when he sees a young man about to get married, who has no means of supporting a wife and family—calculating to live upon love all the rest of his life; that he too is setting a trap that will spring sharper than he imagines, if he don't keep a bright look out.

He thinks, when he hears a man talking of moving to the new countries or to the gold mines, who is tolerably well fixed here, he had better keep his fingers out of such a trap.

He thinks, when he sees poor souls idle away their time, in hopes of getting an office, or being left a legacy, or of times growing better or of making money by speculation, or in hopes of any such thing—that it is all folly, and that they'll find themselves caught in a trap ere they expect it.

He thinks, that people ought not rely altogether upon professions of friendship—they are abundant and cost but little; prefer acts of friendship—they are more rare, and more valuable.

He thinks' that some people would be better off if they would doubt the sincerity of every man' when they know he has a motive for deceiving them.

A Shrewd Madman.—When the Earl of Bradford was brought before Lord Chancellor Loughborough to be examined upon application for a statute

of lunacy against him, he was asked "how many legs has a sheep?" "Does your Lordship mean," answered Lord Bradford, "a live or a dead sheep?" "Is it not the same thing?" said the Chancellor.—"No," said Lord Bradford, "there is much difference; a live sheep has four legs, a dead sheep has only two. There are but two legs of a man—the two fore legs are shoulders."

Anecdote.—The late Dr. Lee having married a very tall lady, whose name was experience, was asked opinion of matrimony; to which he replied, that "by long Experience, he found it to be a very comfortable thing."

FROM MY PLACE BOOK.

If I possessed the most valuable things in the world, and were about to will them away, the following would be my plan of distribution.

I would will the whole world, to my friends and family, which are very scarce. I would give an additional portion of truth to editors, and lawyers, traders and merchants.

I would give to physicians—skill and learning.

To clergymen—zeal and disinterested piety.

To lawyers, merchants, brokers, public officers &c.—honesty.

To old women—short tongues and legs.

To young women—common sense, large waists, and natural feet.

To servants—obedience and honesty.

To masters—humanity.

To farmers—punctuality and sobriety.

To old men—preparation for death.

To young sprouts or dandies—good sense, little cash and hard work.

To old maids—good temper, little talk and suitable husbands.

To old bachelors—A love for virtue, children and wives.

YOUNG MEN.

Young men are, in general, but little aware how much their reputation is affected in view of the public by the company they keep. The character of their associates is soon regarded as their own. If they seek the society of the worthy and respectable, it elevates them in the public estimation; as it is an evidence that they respect themselves and are desirous to secure the respect of others. On the contrary intimacy with persons of bad character always sinks a young man in the eye of the public. While he, perhaps, in intercourse with such persons, thinks but little of the consequence, others are making their remarks; they learn what his taste is, what sort of company he prefers, and predict on no doubtful ground what will be the issue of his own principles and character.—There are young men and those too who have no mean opinion of themselves, to be intimate with whom would be as much as one's reputation is worse.

And let me add, under this head, that a young man may choose his company. If he wishes good society, he can find it. If he respects himself, he will be respected. If he is virtuous and intelligent; if he is modest and unassuming, benevolent and enterprising, he will meet with but very little difficulty in connecting himself with those of similar character. The path of virtuous and honorable conduct is unobstructed, and open to all; and many there are who are to be seen walking in it, so that if there are young men who are excluded from good society, the fault is their own.

Howe's Lectures.

Milk Cows.—A correspondent of the Mason Telegraph says: "On the plantation of Judge Kennan, in Coweta County, are two Cows, of the improved English breed, each of which gives, daily, from fifteen to twenty quarts of milk. One of them, a few days since, gave twenty-one quarts at night and morning's milking. Judge K. feeds his cows, I am told, on chopped straw and oats, together with slops, &c."

RESIGNATION OF THE CABINET.

FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, April 11th, 1831.

Dear Sir: I feel it to be my duty to retire from the office to which your confidence and ability called me. The delicacy of this step, under the circumstances in which it is taken, will, I trust, be deemed an ample apology for stating more at large than might otherwise have been necessary, the reasons by which I am influenced.

From the moment of taking my seat in your Cabinet, has been my anxious wish and constant endeavor to prevent a premature solution of the question of your success; and at all events, to discountenance, and if possible repress the disposition to an early day manifested, to connect my name with that disturbing tonic. One sincerity and the constancy of this position, no one has had a better opportunity to judge than yourself. I am, however, been unavailing. Circumstances, not of my creation, and altogether beyond my control, have given to the subject a turn which cannot now be remedied, except by a self-disfranchisement which even if dictated by individual wishes, could hardly be reconcilable with propriety or self-respect.

Concerning the injurious effects which the circumstance of a member of the Cabinet occupying the relation towards the country to which I have adverted, is entitled to have upon the conduct of the affairs there cannot, I think, at any time, be room for two opinions. Difficulties of ulterior preference among the heads of an administration are unavoidable, and even if the respective advocates of those placed in rivalry be patriotic enough to resist the temptation of placing obstacles to the advancement of men to whose elevation they are opposed, embarrassing the branch of public service committed to his charge, they are nevertheless, by their position, exposed to the suspicion of entertaining and encouraging such views; a suspicion which can seldom fall in the end, to aggravate into present alienation and hostility the prospective differences which first gave rise to it. Thus, under the least unfavorable consequences, individual injustice is suffered, and the administration embarrassed and weakened. Whatever may have been the course of things under the peculiar circumstances of the earlier stage of the republic, my experience has fully satisfied me that, at this day, when the field of selection has become so extended, the circumstances referred to, by augmenting the motives and sources of opposition to the measures of the Executive, must unavoidably prove the cause of injury to the public service, for a counterpoise to which we may in vain look to the peculiar qualifications of any individual, and even if I should in this be mistaken, still I cannot so far deceive myself as to believe for a moment that I am included in the exceptions.

These obstructions to the successful prosecution of public affairs, when superadded to that opposition which is inseparable from our free institutions, and which every administration must expect, present a mass to which the operations of the government should at no time be voluntarily exposed—the more especially should this be avoided at so eventful a period in the affairs of the world, when our country may particularly need the utmost harmony in her councils.

Such being my impressions, the path of duty is plain; and I not only submit with cheerfulness to whatever personal sacrifices may be involved in the surrender of the station I occupy; but I make it my ambition to set an example which, should it in the progress of the Government be deemed, notwithstanding the humility of its origin, worthy of respect and observance, cannot, I think, fail to prove essentially and permanently beneficial.

Allow me, Sir, to present one more view of the subject:—You have consented to stand before your constituents for re-election. Of their decision, resting as it does upon the unbought suffrages of a free, numerous, and widely extended people, it becomes no man to speak with certainty. Judging, however, from the past, and making a reasonable allowance for the fair exercise of the intelligence and public spirit of your fellow citizens, I cannot hesitate in adopting the belief that the confidence, as well in your capacity for civil duties as in your civic virtues, already so spontaneously and strikingly displayed will be manifested with increased energy, now, that all candid observers must admit their utmost expectations to have been more than realized.

If this promise, so auspicious to the best interests of our common country, be fulfilled, the concluding term of your Administration will, in the absence of any prominent cause of discord among its supporters, afford a most favorable opportunity for the full accomplishment of those important public objects in the prosecution of which I have witnessed on your part such steady vigilance and untiring devotion. To the unfavorable influence which my continuance in your Cabinet, under existing circumstances,

may exercise upon this flattering prospect, I cannot, Sir, without a total disregard of the lights of experience, and without shutting my eyes to the obvious tendency of things for the future, be insensible. Having, moreover, from a deep conviction of its importance to the country, been among the most urgent of your advisers to yield yourself to the obvious wishes of the People, and knowing the sacrifice of personal feeling which was involved in your acquiescence, I cannot reconcile it to myself to be in a degree the cause of embarrassment to you during the period which, as it certainly will be of deep interest to your country, is moreover destined to bring to its close, your patriotic, toilsome, and eventful public life.

From these considerations, I feel it to be doubly my duty to resign a post, the retention of which is so calculated to attract assaults upon your administration, to which there might otherwise be no inducement—assaults of which, whatever be their aim, the most important as well as most injurious effect is, upon those public interests which deserve and should command the support of all good citizens. This duty, I should have discharged at an earlier period, but for considerations, partly of a public, partly of a personal nature, connected with circumstances which were calculated to expose its performance then to misconception and misrepresentation.

Having explained the motives which govern me in thus severing, and with seeming abruptness, the official ties by which we have been associated, there remains but one duty for me to perform. It is to make my profound and sincere acknowledgment for that steady support and cheering confidence which in the discharge of my public duties I have, under all circumstances, received at your hands; as well as for the personal kindness at all times extended to me.

Rest assured, Sir, that the success of your administration, and the happiness of your private life will ever constitute objects of the deepest solicitude with Your sincere friend and ob't servant,
M. VAN BUREN.

THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, April, 12, 1831.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter resigning the office of Secretary of State was received last evening. I could indeed wish that no circumstance had arisen to interrupt the relations which have, for two years, subsisted between us, and that they might have continued through the period during which it may be my lot to remain charged with the duties which the partiality of my countrymen has imposed on me. But the reasons you present are so strong that, with a proper regard for them, I cannot ask you, on my own account to remain in the Cabinet.

I am aware of the difficulties you have had to contend with, and of the benefits which have resulted to the affairs of your country, from your continued zeal in the arduous tasks to which you have been subjected. To say that I deeply regret to lose you, is but feebly to express my feelings on the occasion.

When called by my country to the station which I occupy, it was not without a deep sense of its arduous responsibilities and a strong distrust of myself, that I obeyed the call; but, cheered by the consciousness that no other motive actuated me, than a desire to guard her interests, and to place her upon the firm ground of those principles which, by the wisest and purest of our patriots, have been deemed essential to her prosperity, I ventured upon the trust assigned me. I did this in the confident hope of finding the support of advisers, able and true; who, laying aside every thing but a desire to give new vigor to the vital principles of our Union, would look with a single eye to the best means of effecting this paramount object. In you, this hope has been realized to the utmost. In the most difficult and trying moments of my administration, I have always found you sincere, able, and efficient; anxious at all times to afford me every aid. If, however, from circumstances in your judgment sufficient to make it necessary, the official ties subsisting between us must be severed, I can only say that this necessity is deeply lamented by me. I part with you only because you yourself have requested me to do so, and have sustained that request by reasons strong enough to command my assent. I cannot, however, allow the separation to take place without expressing the hope, that this retirement from public affairs is but temporary; and that if in any other station, the Government should have occasion for services, the value of which has been so sensibly felt by me, your consent will not be wanting.

Of the state of things to which you advert I cannot but be fully aware. I look upon it with sorrow, and regret it the more, because one of its first effects is to disturb the harmony of my cabinet. It is, however, but an instance of one of the evils to which free governments must ever be liable. The only remedy for these evils, as they arise, lies in the intelligence and public spirit of our common constituents. They will correct them, and in this there is abundant consolation. I

cannot quit this subject without adding that, with the best opportunities for observing and judging, I have seen in you no other desire than to move quietly on in the path of your duties, and to promote the harmonious conduct of public affairs. If on this point you have had to encounter detraction, it is but another proof of the utter insufficiency of innocence and worth to shield themselves from such assaults.

Be assured that the interest you express in my happiness is most heartily reciprocated—that my most cordial feelings accompany you, and that I am, very sincerely, your friend,
ANDREW JACKSON.

P. S. It is understood that you are to continue in office until your successor is appointed.

MARTIN VAN BUREN,
Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON CITY, 7th April, 1831.

DEAR SIR: Four days ago I communicated to you my desire to relinquish the duties of the War department and I now take occasion to repeat the request which was then made. I am not disposed, by any sudden withdrawal, to interrupt, or retard, the business of the office. A short notice will be sufficient I hope, to enable you to direct your attention towards some person, in whose industry, and friendly disposition, you may have confidence, to assist in the complicated and laborious duties of your administration. Two or three weeks, perhaps less, may be sufficient for the purpose.

In coming to this conclusion, candor demands of me to say, that arises from no dissatisfaction entertained towards you—from no misunderstanding between us, on any subject; nor from any diminution, on my part, of that friendship and confidence which has ever been reposed in you.

I entered your Cabinet, as it is well known to you, contrary to my own wishes, and having nothing to desire either as it regards myself or friends, have ever since cherished a determination to avail myself of the first favorable moment, after your Administration should be in successful operation to retire. It occurs to me that the time is now at hand, when I may do so, with propriety, and in proper respect to you. Looking to the present state of things—to the course of your Administration, which, being fairly developed, is before the people, for approval or condemnation,—I cannot consider the step I am taking, objectionable, or, that it is one, the tendency of which can be to affect or injure a course of policy by you have already advantageously commenced, and which I hope will be carried out to the benefit and advancement of the people.

Tendering my sincere wishes for your prosperity and happiness, and for your successful efforts in the cause of your country,

I am, very truly, your friend,
J. H. EATON

To ANDREW JACKSON,
President of the U. States.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 8, 1831.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of yesterday was received, and I have carefully considered it. When you conversed with me the other day, on the subject of your withdrawing from the Cabinet, I expressed to you a sincere desire that you would well consider of it; for however reluctant I am to be deprived of your services, I cannot consent to retain you contrary to your wishes and inclinations to remain, particularly as I well know that in 1829, when I invited you to become a member of my Cabinet, you objected and expressed a desire to be excused and only gave up your objections at my pressing solicitation.

An acquaintance with you, of twenty years standing, assured me, that, in your honesty, prudence, capacity, discretion, and judgment, I could safely rely and confide. I have not been disappointed. With the performance of your duties, since you have been with me, I have been fully satisfied, and, go where you will, be your destiny what it may, my best wishes will always attend you.

I will avail myself of the earliest opportunity to obtain some qualified friend to succeed you; and, until then I must solicit that the acceptance of your resignation be deferred.

I am, very sincerely and respectfully, your friend,
ANDREW JACKSON.

Major J. H. EATON, Secretary of War.

MR. INGHAM'S LETTER.

Washington, April 18, 1831.

SIR: In communicating to me, this morning, the information of the resigna-

tion of the Secretary of State and Secretary of War, together with the reasons which had induced the former to take this step, you were pleased to observe that this proceeding was made known to me as one of those whom you had associated with you in the administration of the Government, and you suggested that I would, after a few days reflection, have a further conversation with you on this subject. But in recurring to the brief remarks made at the time, as well as to the letter of resignation of the Secretary of State, which you were good enough to submit for my perusal, I have not been able to ascertain what particular matter was intended to be proposed for my reflection, as connected with this event. Under these circumstances, and being desirous of avoiding the possibility of misapprehension, as to your views, I would respectfully inquire whether the measure adopted by the Secretary of State and of War, is deemed to involve considerations on which you expect a particular communication from me, and, if so, of what nature.

I have the honor to be respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
S. D. INGHAM.

To the President of the U. S.

Washington, April 19th, 1831.

SIR:—I am gratified to find myself entirely relieved, by the distinct explanations at the interview to which you invited me, to-day, from the uncertainty as to the object of your communication yesterday, which I had referred to in my note of last evening, and have to make my acknowledgments for the kindness with which you have expressed your satisfaction with the manner in which I have discharged the duties of the station to which you have thought proper to invite me, and your conviction of the public confidence in my administration of the Treasury Department. I beg leave, however, to add, in my own justification for not following the example of the Secretary of State and Secretary of War, in making a voluntary tender of the resignation of my office, as soon as I was acquainted with theirs, that I was wholly unconscious of the application, to myself, of any of the reasons, so far as I was apprised of them, which had induced them to withdraw from the public service. It, therefore, seemed to be due to my own character, which might otherwise have been exposed to unfavorable imputations, that I should find a reason for resigning, in a distinct expression of your wish to that effect; this wish has now been frankly announced, and has enabled me to place my retirement on its true ground.

I have, therefore, the honor of tendering to you my resignation of the office of Secretary of the Treasury of the United States which you will be pleased to accept, to take effect as soon as my services may be dispensed with consistently with your views of the public interest.

I seize the occasion to offer you my thanks for the many testimonials I have received of your kindness and confidence during our official connexions, and especially for the renewed assurance this day of the same sentiment.

S. D. INGHAM.
His Excellency Andrew Jackson,
President of the U. S.

Washington, April 20th, 1831.

SIR: Late last evening I had the honor to receive your letter of that date, tendering your resignation of the office of Secretary of the Treasury. When the resignations of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War, were tendered, I considered fully the reasons offered, and all the circumstances connected with the subject. After mature deliberation, I concluded to accept those resignations. But when this conclusion was come to, it was accompanied with a conviction that I must entirely renew my cabinet. Its members had been invited by me to the stations they occupied—it had come together in great harmony, and as a unit. Under the circumstances in which I found myself, I could not perceive the propriety of selecting a cabinet composed of entirely new materials, as being calculated, in this respect at least, to command public confidence and satisfy public opinion. Neither could I be insensible to the fact that, to permit two only to retire, would be to afford room for unjust misconceptions and malignant misrepresentations concerning the influence of their particular presence upon the conduct of public affairs. Justice to the individuals whose public spirit had impelled them to tender their resignations, also required, then, in my opinion, the decision which I have stated, however painful to my own feelings, it became necessary that I should frankly make known to you my view of the whole subject.

In accepting of your resignation, it is with great pleasure that I bear testimony to the integrity and zeal with which you have managed the fiscal concerns of the nation. In your discharge of all the duties of your office, over which I have had any control, I have been fully satisfied; and in your retirement you carry with you my best wishes for your prosperity and happiness.

It is expected that you will continue to discharge the duties of your office until a successor is appointed.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON,
Saml. D. Ingham,
Sec'y of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, April 19th, 1831.

SIR: In the interview which I had the honor to hold with you this morning, I understood it to be your fixed purpose to reorganize your Cabinet, and that as to myself it was your wish that I should retire from the administration of the Navy Department.

Under these circumstances, I take pleasure in tendering to you the commission, which, unsolicited on my part, you were pleased to confer on me.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect, yours, &c.
JOHN BRANCH.

To the President U. S.

WASHINGTON, April 19 h 1831.

SIR: Your letter of this date, by your son, is just received—accompanying it is your commission. The sending of the latter was not necessary; it is your own private property, and by no means to be considered part of the archives of the Government. Accordingly, I return it.

There is one expression in your letter to which I take leave to except. I did, not as to yourself, express a wish that you should retire. The Secretary of State and of War, having tendered their resignations, I remarked to you, that I felt it to be indispensable to reorganize my Cabinet, proper,—that it had come in harmoniously, and as a part was about to leave me, which on to-morrow would be announced, a reorganization was necessary to guard against misrepresentation. These were my remarks, made in candor and sincerity. Your letter gives a different import to my words.

Your letter contains no remark as to your performing the duties of the office until a successor can be selected. On this subject I should be glad to know your views.

I am, very respectfully, yours,
ANDREW JACKSON.

The Hon. JOHN BRANCH,
Secretary of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, April 19th, 1831.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of this date, in answer to mine of the same.

In reply to your remark that there is one expression in my letter to which you must except, I would respectfully answer that I gave what I understood to be the substance of your conversation. I did not pretend to quote your language.

I regret that I misunderstood you in the slightest degree; I, however, stand corrected, and cheerfully accept the interpretation which you have given to your own expression.

I shall freely continue my best exertions to discharge the duties of the Department, until you provide a successor. I have the honor to be, with the respect, your ob't. servt.

JOHN BRANCH.

To the President U. S.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1831.

SIR: Late last evening I had the honor to receive your letter of that date, tendering your resignation of the office of Secretary of the Navy.

When the resignations of the Secretary of State and Secretary of War were tendered, I considered fully the reasons offered, and all the circumstances connected with the subject. After mature deliberation, I concluded to accept those resignations. But when this conclusion was come to, it was accompanied with a conviction that I must entirely renew my cabinet. Its members had been invited by me to the stations they occupied—it had come together in great harmony, and as a unit. Under the circumstances in which I found myself, I could not but perceive the propriety of selecting a cabinet composed of entirely new materials, as being calculated, in this respect at least, to command public confidence and satisfy public opinion. Neither could I be insensible to the fact, that to permit two only to retire would be to afford room for unjust misconceptions and malignant misrepresentations concerning the influence of their particular presence upon the conduct of public affairs. Justice to the individuals whose public spirit had impelled them to tender their resignations, also required, then, in my opinion, the decision which I have stated. However painful to my own feelings, it became necessary that I should frankly make known to you my view of the whole subject.

In accepting your resignation, it is with great pleasure that I bear testimony to the integrity and zeal with which you have managed the concerns of the Navy. In your discharge of all the duties of your office, over which I have any control, I have been fully satisfied; and in your retirement you carry with you my best wishes for your prosperity and happiness. It is expected that you will continue to discharge the duties of your office until a successor is appointed.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.
JOHN BRANCH, Secretary of the Navy.

POETRY.

PEARLS.—W. A. BROWN.

Why should I tell of the diamond's bliss?
Why should I sing of the sapphire's rays?
Ye are purer, and rarer, and dearer to me—
Gems of the ocean, pearls of the sea:
There are feelings of all that is sweet and
mild,

Dreams that are as the dreams of a child,
Many an innocent holy thought,
My gazing on you, to my bosom brought.
I love to behold you, fair Pearly!
When ye were around rich raven curls—
I love to see you when some neck,
Almost as white as yourself ye deck.
Think in long on you, of the wave!
That birth of your simple beauty gave:
I think of rolling waters that sweep
Over your tresses of the deep.
And I think of the crimson coral cells:
Where ye lay in your native shells;
And I think of the mermaid's fable song
That those sparry balls among.

I remember the venturesome diver who first
Beheld you amidst the sea-weeds nurse,
And gazed on you eagerly away,
To bring you to the smiling day.
And think of the tranquil tranquil sea,
Where stars were burning steadily,
And ye were looking the clear wave through
And of their glances could rest on you.
There are better thoughts than these,
When I see you! Pearls of the sea
Like pure spirits that dwell through life
Formed amidst its care and strife.
There's a hand that shall bear them away,
To the light of a cloudless day,
To treasure them more than oceans gems,
And set them in heavenly diadems!

Sale of Land for Taxes.

WILL be sold for cash at the Court
House in Salisbury on Monday the
10th day of May next, the following tracts
of land or so much thereof as will satisfy
the Tax due thereon for the years 1828,
and 1829.

116 Acres given in by Henry Verble,
64 do do do by Humphrey Linster,
100 do do do by James Townsley,
100 do do do by Joseph Agle,
106 do do do by Robert Huland,
106 do do do by Wm. Rainy,
912 do do do by Mathias Swisher,
113 do do do by Macoy Gillespie,
146 do do do by Wm. Foster,
31 do do do by Eli Campbell,
100 do do do by John Dickey,
130 do do do by James Cowan Execu-
tor of John Cowan dec'd.

Sold by F. SLATER, S^r.
April 9th 1831. 67f

Cotton Gin Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citi-
zens of Davidson, and the adjacent coun-
ties, that he continues to carry on, at his Shop
in Lexington, the business of Making COTTON
GINS, equal to any manufactured in the United
States; indeed, his Gins are preferred to all
others, by those who have tried them; and
have found a ready sale throughout a large ex-
tent of country. His prices shall be as reason-
able as at any other shop in the Southern
country.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and
Gins finished in the shortest possible time.
Repairing of Gins will be done on the short-
est notice, and in the most substantial manner,
by the public's humble servant,
HENRY A. CLINGAMON.
Lexington, May 26th, 1830. 21

COWAN & HIGUE.

TAILORS.

THE subscribers return their thanks
to the public for the liberal patron-
age extended to their Tailoring estab-
lishment in Concord, and beg leave to
inform them that they have employed a
sufficient number of workmen to enable
them to do business with the utmost dis-
patch. They regularly receive the latest
fashions from Philadelphia, and hope
they will not only be able to turn out work
with dispatch, but be also able to turn it
out in a neat and elegant style. Their
terms will be accommodating, and their
efforts to please, unceasing. Orders
from a distance shall meet the most
prompt attention.

Cutting of all descriptions will be done
at their shop immediately on application.
Concord, Feb. 11th, 1831. 58f

Notice.

PURSUANT to an order of Rowan
County Court, made at February Ses-
sion 1831, I shall expose to public sale on
Friday the 13th of May next at Mocksville,
Rowan county, six Negroes belonging to
the Estate of ——— Robinson, Dec.
for the purpose of making distribution a-
mong his distributees. F. SLATER.
April 5th, 1831. 5170
Price adv. \$1.50.

WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville.

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at
the Wagon Yard, where every con-
venience is provided for Man and Horse, to make
them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25
cents a day and night, for the privilege of the
Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and
shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocers
and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confection-
ary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers,
a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable
style.—Fayetteville April 1st 1831. 11

NEW, CHEAP AND DESIRABLE SPRING GOODS.

J. MURPHY

IS now receiving at his Store in Salisbury
a full supply of all kinds of Fine, Fash-
ionable New Style Fancy GOODS, among
which are many new and beautiful arti-
cles for Ladies' Dresses. Suited to the
Season, selected by himself with much
care from the latest importations in New
York and Philadelphia for 1831, and
bought entirely for cash. The public are
respectfully invited to call, examine and
judge for themselves, as every induc-
ement by way of variety and extreme
lowness of price will be presented to them.

J. M. is thankful for past favours and
hopes by a proper attention to business to
merit a continuance of those favours
which his customers and a discerning
public have heretofore so liberally be-
stowed upon him. 5mt79
April 16th, 1831.

Cabinet Making BUSINESS.

THE subscriber, grateful for the past
patronage which he has received
from an enlightened public, solicits its
continuance and hopes by his attention to
business to merit it. He has in his em-
ploy a number of first rate workmen and
a good supply of plank and other materi-
als, which will enable him to execute all
kinds of work in the above business on
the shortest notice, with neatness and
durability and on the most liberal terms.
His shop is one door above Mr. Jones'
Tavern where he would like to receive
the commands of his customers and
friends. WM. R. HUGHES.
N. B. One or two journeymen of
steady habits wanted at the above busi-
ness. W. R. H.

W. R. HUGHES, also, continues to carry
on the Windsor Chair making Business in
all its various branches at his old stand. He
keeps constantly on hand a large supply
of well made Windsor chairs both GIL-
TED and PAINTED which he will sell
low for Cash or Country produce. 66f

A Valuable Tract of Land FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale his farm,
containing 460 acres of land lying on
the waters of Back Creek, in this County.
There are about 220 acres of cleared land,
with many valuable improvements upon
it. There is a substantial and convenient
dwelling house, in good repair, with a first
rate barn. The only motive which the
subscriber has in selling his land is a
strong desire to emigrate to the West.
All persons who may wish to purchase
a good productive plantation would do
well to call and see the premises where
the subscriber may be found at any time.
The terms of Sale will be accommodat-
ing. SAMUEL JETER.
April 1st, 1831. 65f

TAILORING BUSINESS.

Benjamin Fraley,
HAVING received the latest New-
York and Philadelphia Fashions,
together with those of London and
Paris, and will continue to receive
them, from time to time, as they
change, and having a number of good
workmen, he is prepared to do work
on short notice and in first-rate style,
and which will be warranted to fit
well. Orders from a distance for
work, will be punctually attended to.
As he is the Agent of Ward of Phila-
delphia, and of Seguez, of New-York,
those wishing to learn the art of Cut-
ting, can apply to the subscriber in
Salisbury. BENJ. FRALEY.
6mt585.

SADDLERY.

HILTON and Oakes of Concord will
give constant employment to four
or five Journeyman workmen at the Har-
ness and Saddle making business. Lib-
eral wages will be given.
Feb. 17th, 1831, 59f.

Runaway

ON the 10th of September
last, from my plantation in
Jones county, two negroes, one
named WASHINGTON, about
27 years of age, a very bright
mulatto, on one of his hands
there is a scar occasioned by a
gin; he will change his name
and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other
named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30
years of age, very intelligent; he will probably
pass as the servant of Washington, and change
his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given
for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I
can get them. JAMES LAMAR.
October 16th, 42f

October 16th. The Georgian, Savannah; the Tele-
scope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enqui-
rer, are requested to publish the above weekly
until forbid, and then forward their accounts to
J. LAMAR.

EQUITY BLANKS FOR SALE HERE.

FEMALE SCHOOL.

MRS. P. A. RUSSELL informs her friends
and the public that she has opened a
School in the Town of Salisbury for the recep-
tion of young Ladies, and little Children to
those elementary Education, particular atten-
tion will be paid.

Mrs. Russell engages to Parents and Guar-
dians that no attention on her part shall be
wanting to promote the improvement of those
placed under her care, and that strict regard
shall be paid to their habits and moral de-
velopment, hoping by her assiduity and care to merit
a share of the patronage hitherto so liberally
bestowed on institutions of the same kind in this
place. She expects after the end of the pre-
sent Session to be assisted by her Daughter,
Miss Susan Russell.

TERMS OF TUITION.

All the various Literary and Ornamental
Branches usually taught in Schools, \$5.00 per
quarter.
Music \$15.00 per Session, less time at same rate.
Mrs. Russell being a perfect stranger in this
part of the country, refers to the following
Gentlemen, many of whom she has testimonials
of in her possession, John Gray Blunt and
Thomas Trotter, of Washington, N. C. Thomas
McNair, of Tarborough, William Blackledge, of
Newbern, Weeks Parks, of Edgecomb, Robert
Singer, of Pitt county, Col. Andrew Joiner,
Thomas Burgess, Edward Freeman and Honl.
Judge Daniels, of Halifax, Doct. Murder, of
Suffolk, Virginia, Hon. Judge Daniels and M.
Bradfield, of Linchburg, Doct. Waller, of Rich-
mond, John Wade, James Wade, H. Wade, Wil-
liam Anderson, Doct. Kent, William Kyle
and M. Montague, Christiansburg, Virginia,
Isaac Popkin, of Gates county, N. C. Saml. Har-
vell, of Gates county and Revd. M. Holmes, of
Edenton, N. C. P. A. RUSSELL.
Salisbury, N. C. 19th April, 1831. 47f

Store to Rent, AND Lands to Sell.

I WILL rent or sell the Store house
formerly occupied by H. W. Conner
and John F. Brevard, Esq. and more re-
cently by myself; situated 2 miles from
Beatie's Ford in Lincoln County, on the
Yorkville road. Attached to the place
is a comfortable dwelling house, good
Barns, Cribbs, a good well and well house.
&c. and every other convenience for the
comfort of a family, the Store house is
48 feet long and is in good repair for a
Store, on this tract there is 423 acres,
about 100 acres of which is in good farm-
ing order with meadows, &c.

Also, I will sell a tract of Land in the
county of Iredell, adjoining the lands of
Givens White, Genl. E. Davidson and
William McJimsey's white house, contain-
ing 423 acres. This is a very fine tract
of land and situated in as good a neigh-
bourhood as is in the county of Iredell.
Also a tract of land situated 3 miles from
Beatie's Ford and 1 mile from the Cataw-
ba Springs, containing 206 acres, adjoin-
ing the lands of Geo. Roby, Richd. Proctor
and others; this is a good tract of land
and in a most excellent neighbourhood.

Also, 100 acres on Mountain Creek in
Lincoln county, known as the Fisher
tract, adjoining Charles Beatie, Thos.
McCorkle and others. Negroes will be
taken in exchange for the above lands
and a liberal credit can be had either
by application to the subscriber or to D.
C. Foster in my absence. 670
W. S. SIMONTON.
Catawba Springs, March 27, 1831.

FOR SALE,

THE well known Estab-
lishment in the Town
of Camden, lately occupied by
H. A. as a house of public.

ENTERTAINMENT.

The many advantages attending this
House makes it an object worthy the at-
tention of persons wishing to embark in
the business. It has been for several
years and is still in successful operation.

Information relative to it may be had
by application to Thomas B. Lee.
MARY J. McADAMS, Ex^{tr}.
Camden April 16. 875

The Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh
Star, Western Carolinian, Southern
Times and Charleston Courier will insert
the above once a week for two months
and forward their bills.

M. J. McA.

Committed

TO the Jail of Lincoln County on
the 9th April, 1831 a Negro boy
about 14 years of age, dark complected
and well formed, speaks polite,
and from his dialect it is evident he
was raised in the lower part of South
Carolina, he calls himself Adam and
says he belongs to John Murphy, that
he was kidnapped by a negro fellow
from his master's plantation, and after
several days effected his escape. The
owner is requested to come forward,
prove property, pay charges and take
him away. 570
JACOB REINHARDT, Jailor.

WANTED.

TWO or three Journeymen at the Cabinet
making business of steady habits, and skill
in the business, can obtain good wages and con-
stant employment by application to
A. BUS
AND
GEO. FRALEY.
Salisbury, Jan. 25th, 1831. 56f

Thomas S. B. Craven, SURGEON DENTIST.

THE undersigned members of the Legisla-
ture of North-Carolina, have employed
Doctor Thomas S. B. Craven as a
SURGEON DENTIST.
and in the various operations they were com-
pletely satisfied with his performance, and think
that those who may place themselves under his
care will be as well satisfied of his competency
as a Dentist as they have been.

(CITY OF RALEIGH, January 1, 1831.)

J. WILLIAMS TRENT, Member of the House of
Commons.

CLEMENT MARSHALL, Member of the House of
Commons.

J. WHITE, Member of the House of Commons,
from Anson County.

RO. MARTIN, of Rockingham.

ROBT. McALPHEE, of Rutherford County.

JNO. H. WHEELER, Member of the House of
Commons.

JACOB HARR, of Hertford, Member of the
Senate.

B. T. SIMMONS, Member of the House of Com-
mons, from Currituck County.

WM. SELBY, Member of the Senate, from Hyde
County.

FOSTER JARVIS, Member of the House of Com-
mons.

J. P. JASPER, Hyde County.

Enquire at Wm. H. Slaughter's Hotel,
Salisbury, April 23d, 1831. 68f

THE FEMALE SCHOOL IN STATESVILLE

WILL again be opened on the se-
cond Monday in May. It is
apprehended that by that time the
Academy Building will be complet-
ed. And an additional number of
houses opened for the reception of
Boarders; And should the School be
so large as to render it necessary, Mr.
Caldwell will aid as superintendent.
67f M. A. CALDWELL.

The Thorough Bred Horse AERONAUT,

WILL stand this
season in the
county of Rowan: At
Salisbury, on Mondays,
Tuesdays and Wednes-
days: At Concord, on
Thursdays, Fridays and
Saturdays. The season
has already commenced, and will end the
25th July. Seven Dollars will be charged
for the season; Five Dollars the Single
Leap; and Ten Dollars to insure. Fifty
cents to the groom in every instance.

Aeronaut's colts are highly promising,
being of fine form and size, and very
generally resembling their sire, in color,
figure and gait; being remarkably hardy
and thrifty.

Great care will be taken to give general
satisfaction; but I cannot be liable for ac-
cidents. Grain will be furnished, at the
market price, to mares sent from a dis-
tance. 64f

CHARLES L. BOWERS.

CIRCULAR.

Office of American & Foreign Agency for Claims,
NO. 49 WALL-STREET.

NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1831.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to
all persons whom it concerns, having
Claims, Debts, Inheritances, &c. payable
or recoverable abroad, that this Agency
has been established, under the special
auspices and patronage of distinguished in-
dividuals in this country, a regular cor-
respondence with eminent Bankers, &c. in
the principal ports and capitals of Foreign
Governments in commercial rela-
tions with the United States; through
the mediation whereof such valid claims
as may be confided thereto, will be ex-
pedited for settlement, and promptly and
effectively recovered—when furnished by
the claimants with the suitable legal
proofs and vouchers, together with the
requisite Power of Attorney, to be taken
and acknowledged before any Judge of a
Court of Record, or other competent
Civil Magistrate, Municipal authority, or
Notary Public; and the whole duly au-
thenticated by the Governor of the State
or Territory in which the same may be
perfected, and legalized by the appropri-
ate Foreign Consul.

Having also established a similar cor-
respondence throughout the United States
and British America, the like claims for
recovery, in any part thereof respective-
ly, will be received, and efficiently at-
tended to, in behalf of American, as well
as Foreign claimants.

Orders for the investment of funds on
Mortgage of Freehold property, or in
the purchase of Public Securities of the
United States, Canal Loans of the States
of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, &c.
punctually and faithfully executed.

Applications addressed to this Agency,
in cases requiring the investigation of
claims, search of records, or the inter-
vention of legal proceedings, should be
accompanied with an adequate remit-
tance to defray the preliminary charges
and disbursements attending the same;
and all letters must be addressed (post
paid) to the undersigned, (Counselor of
the Supreme Court of the United States,) in
the Office of the Agency, 49 Wall
street, New York. 3m74
AARON H. PALMER, Actuary.

BLANK DEEDS,
Of every description, neatly Printed, and
kept constantly for sale at this office.

Negroes Wanted!

THE subscribers are anxious to
purchase ONE HUNDRED ne-
groes both male and female from
THIRTEEN to TWENTY FOUR years of
age, for whom they will pay the
CASH. JAMES I. LONG,
R. W. LONG,
THOMAS MULL, Jr.
April 25, 1831. 6mt92

N. B. Application can be made to
the firm in person or by letter ad-
dressed to JAMES I. LONG & Co.
SALISBURY, N. C., which will be
promptly attended to.

Beef Accounts Again!!

ALL persons indebted to Krider &
Bowers for BEEF for the years
1828 and '29 are earnestly requested
to settle the same without delay as
the business of the firm must be closed.
Also, those indebted to Bowers &
Mull for BEEF for the year 1830 are
earnestly requested to settle the same
as the Co-partnership has been dis-
solved. Those who fail to comply
with the above requests will find their
accounts in the hands of an officer for
collection. 68f

CHARLES L. BOWERS.
Salisbury, April 23, 1831.

MY HOUSE, (the Post-
office) on the Cross
street a few yards north-west
of the Court House, in Lex-
ington, N. C. is again opened for the re-
ception of Travellers and Boarders. The
stables are extensive, roomy and dry;
grain and provender of the best, pleas-
ant and served by good hostlers. The
house has many comfortable rooms, serves
a good table and refreshments; and the
proprietor and his family will omit no-
thing in their power to make it most
quiet and agreeable. 63f
B. D. ROUNSAVILLE.

Notice.

THE REYNOLDSBURG TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE.

THIS well known and valu-
able tract of Land, con-
taining about 5 000 acres, Sur-
rounding the town of Reynolds-
burg on the Tennessee river, including
the ferry landing, four lots in the Town
and also a large Warehouse, is now offer-
ed for SALE.—It is stated that eight thou-
sand dollars have been received at that
place in the course of the three last years
for ferriage alone.—Persons wishing to
purchase will apply to the subscriber at
Reynoldsburg in the month of June
next where he will remain for two or
three weeks in order to effect a sale.—
Persons at a distance wishing to purchase
the whole or any part can apply by let-
ter directed to that place and their pro-
posals shall be duly attended to.

TERMS can be made accommodating to
suit purchasers.
D. M. FORNEY, for self and as Ex^{tr}.
ALEXANDER BREVARD.
April 20th, 1831. 47f

The Editor of the Nashville Re-
publican, Knoxville Register and Mur-
phreysboro Paper will please insert the
above Advertisement until the 1st of Ju-
ly next.

THOMAS S. B. CRAVEN,
SURGEON DENTIST.
Respectfully informs the Ladies
and Gentlemen of Salisbury and its
vicinity, that he is prepared to per-
form every operation connected with the

TEETH & GUMS, VIZ.
Extracting, Plugging, Scaling, &c.
Removing Tartar and all extraneous Matter;
FILLING & EXTRACTING DECAYED
PORTIONS OF TEETH.
HE INSERTS INCORRUPTIBLE
Porcelain, Human and Animal Teeth
FROM ONE TO AN ENTIRE SET,
ON PLATES OR ON ROOTS, BY FIVE.
Hours of attendance, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
at W. H. Slaughter's Hotel 69f

Land and Lots FOR SALE.

ON Tuesday of May Court, I will offer
for Sale 200 acres of land, 31 1/2
miles East of Salisbury; and about 40
acres of Land, part of which is Meadow,
in the East Square of Town, contiguous
to the Lutheran Church. Terms will be
made known on day of sale.
JOHN BEARD, Sen.
April 27th 1831. 37f

FOR SALE.

A Negro woman who is a good house
servant, and a child about 18 months
old. Enquire of SAMUEL REEVES.
Salisbury, April. 2 1831. 65f.

To Journeymen Shoemakers.
WANTED immediately one or two Jour-
neymen Shoemakers of steady habits, to
which constant employment will be given. Ap-
ply to JOHN R. DUNN
Lexington, N. C. April 30, 1831. 59f